Nippon Times

NO. 16,282 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 20 Sen

JAPANESE INTENSIFY ATTACKS ON ENEMY IN HENGYANG SECTOR

Imperial Forces Which Reduced Chingyuan in Kwangtung Now Pushing North

Domei

LISBON, July 20.—Chungking military authorities last night issued the following war communique, according to a Chungking dispatch:

"The Japanese launched further furious attacks against various positions of the Chungking army in the Hengyang sector. Chungking garrison forces in the old city limits of Hengyang are now able to hear the gunfire of their comrades in the new city areas."

Break Into Kowloonghu

Domei

CANTON, July 19.—The Japanese Forces in the mountainous region of northern Kwangtung Province that are advancing on the enemy's positions west of Yingtak succeeded today in breaking into Kowloonghu and are now chasing the fleeing enemy.

As a result, the attempt of the main forces of the enemy's 154th Division and the Independent Ninth Division to hold the district against Japanese attacks has been smashed.

Alarmed over this development, General Yu Han-mou, Commander-in-Chief of the Seventh War Zone, is bringing reinforcements from the Shaokwan sector in a frantic attempt to protect Yingtak. It is reported that he has mustered five divisions of troops. Meanwhile, our encirclement net is being drawn closer around the foe as our forces continue their relentless advance northward.

Japanese Blast 10 Planes
By J. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, July 19.—Japanese Fighter Plane Units downed four enemy planes (one unascertained) and damaged more than six planes out of a total of over 20 P-51's and P-40's that appeared in several formations in the area 40 kilometers west of Canton at about 2 p.m. on July 19.

Japanese Pursue Foe
By K. SUGANO
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, July 19.—The Japanese Forces which have reduced the walled city of Chingyuan, a vital point in Kwangtung Province, are now pushing northward in hot chase of the fleeing enemy.

At present the Japanese are engaged in operations for the annihilation of the enemy troops who have been surrounded in a wide area with Tatunghsu as the center.

The composite results of the campaign, known up to July 12, are as follows: 828 bodies left behind by the enemy, and 208 prisoners taken by the Japanese. War trophies captured by our forces include four cannon, one heavy machine-gun, one trench-mortar, nine light machine-guns, 25 grenade-throwers, two automatic rifles, 65 rifles, 45 revolvers, 824 hand-grenades, 46 mines, and vast quantities of ammunition.

Enemy Positions Bombed
By Y. HIROTA
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, July 20.—With the fall of Hengyang imminent, Japanese Army Air Units are incessantly carrying on their furious bombing attacks upon the enemy, and comrade land units have already reached a point 50 to 100 meters from the first-line position of the Chungking forces which are being severely pounded by the Japanese in the encirclement.

The enemy has strong forts built on the hills about 20 to 30 meters high which surrounded the southeastern side of Hengyang. This hill zone is less than 1,000 meters from the wall of Hengyang. For the Japanese soldiers on the ground who eagerly seek a chance of dashing into the enemy position some 50 meters in front, the bombing attack by our Wild Eagles on the enemy position is most welcome. No sooner had the Japanese bombers passed over our heads with tremendous roar than huge bombs hit and blasted the enemy position.

On July 16 a formation of Japanese dive-bombers, in concert with the Hayabusa fighters, twice, in the forenoon and in the afternoon, bombed and blasted enemy barracks on the hill on the southern side of the southern gate of Hengyang as well as the enemy position outside the main western gate. Especially at the time Japanese planes bombed the enemy position outside the southern gate in the afternoon, they gave the ground forces a chance of charging into the enemy and soon succeeded in occupying a three-forked road immediately before the enemy position. Then in the forenoon of July 17, Japanese bombers, accompanied by Hayabusa fighers, stormed over Hengyang and fiercely bombed the enemy's outer defense position 800 meters away from the western gate thereby setting ablaze the enemy barracks. In the afternoon of the same day when Japanese bombers again proceeded over Hengyang, they found four P-51's bombing Japanese position. However, the Hayabusa fighters lost no time in attacking the enemy planes which helter-skelter flew up and fled into the clouds. Thus, all the Japanese planes, after dropping all their bombs and blasting the enemy positions and barracks, returned safely to their base.

Kesselring Decorated Personally by Hitler For Valorous Service

Domei

BERLIN, July 19.—The Fuehrer today conferred on Field-Marshal Albert Kesselring the Oak Leaves with Swords and Diamonds to the Knights Cross of the Iron Cross. Field-Marshal Kesselring is the fourteenth soldier of the German army to gain this high decoration. Since the beginning of the war he has particularly distinguished himself in all war theaters as the leader of the Luftwaffe formations and later on as Commander-in-Chief of the German army in Italy. In the most difficult situations he always fought without regard for personal safety. The Fuehrer personally handed Field-Marshal Kesselring the decoration at the same time expressed his most sincere congratulations on the occasion of the Field-Marshal's 40th year as a soldier.

FOES INFLUENCING PAPERS IN TURKEY

No Reason for Turkish Participation in War, Says Editor of Aksham

Domei

ISTANBUL, July 19.—The Turkish press is entirely under the spell of the reports and commentaries received from Washington regarding Laurence Steinhardt's recent declaration on the strengthening of Turkish-anti-Axis relations.

The statement by an anonymous American to the effect that Turkey was energetically siding with the anti-Axis are stressed in banner-headlines. After the reports on the negotiations in Ankara had caused great attention in Turkey of late, the public is now taking a very keen interest in the latest reports on the allegedly advancing phase of the Turkish contribution to the anti-Axis war effort. Local political circles wonder whether such reports are exaggerated or whether they are based on the undoubtedly existing anti-Axis wishes.

These reports and rumors are causing considerable uneasiness among the Turkish public whose strong aversion to the idea of Turkey's entering the war is generally known. Competent observers know very well that it is only a few profiteers who want the present situation to continue, as maintained by the report from Washington, and that 99 per cent of the Turkish people are still hoping that Turkey will refrain from joining the belligerents at the last hour.

The consensus of opinion in Turkey is that the concessions thus far made should be sufficient to make the anti-Axis grant Turkey respite from further pressure. The latest Anglo-American statements, however, indicate that the Turkish policy will be subjected to renewed attacks. The view coming from other neutral countries that the anti-Axis were preferring to obtain political rather than military successes in Normandy is generally believed here.

Necmeddin Sadik, proprietor and editor of the Aksham, writes on this subject that the usual reasons inducing countries to [illegible] war were, firstly, defense against aggression, secondly, the defense of freedom and independence, thirdly, defense against imperialistic aims. None of these three reasons applied to Turkey's position, Sadik emphasized. Sadik also took a strong stand against the opinion held by certain Turkish circles that Turkey ought to join the anti-Axis to contribute toward bringing about a better world order. Turkey, Sadik stressed in conclusion, was sceptical on the possibility of bringing about a better world order.

REICH PLANES BLAST THREE FOE CRUISERS OFF INVASION COAST

German Reserves Hurl Back British Tank Formations In Troarn Sector

Domei

BERLIN, July 19.—Three anti-Axis cruisers were put out of commission within a few hours when Luftwaffe formations attacked Anglo-American naval forces off the invasion coast on the night of July 17 and the next morning.

First reports spoke of one heavy cruiser seriously damaged but later investigation revealed that besides the heavy cruiser which was hit off Brest, two other warships west of the Orne mouth in Seine Bay were also hit.

It has been learned that the attacks were carried out by special Luftwaffe formations using bombs capable of piercing the thickest armor plating of any man-of-war.

Germans Counter-Attack

Domei

BERLIN, July 19.—After drumfire of hitherto unparalleled intensity and after laying a thick bomb carpet with more than 1,000 aircraft, the British yesterday noon opened their large-scale attack east of Orne toward the east and south with the bulk of one infantry division and two tank brigades, according to frontline dispatches. Their immediate aim was to reach the banks of the Dive in the east and to gain ground in the south preparatory to a westward move toward Orne above Caen.

With strong forces the British advanced fan-wise from the region of Colombelles-Escoville toward the Caen-Troarn road while another British column advanced along the eastern bank of the Orne southward to open the way for the British units in the northern and southern section of Caen across Orne into the southeastern suburbs.

The enemy, however, encountered bitter resistance. Employing more than 100 tanks in a very narrow area, the enemy after losing ten large tanks succeeded in penetrating as far as Cagny where he swung westward.

Local German reserve forces repulsed the British tank formations which had broken through at Troan in a powerful counter-thrust and fully restored the former defense line. Retreating British troops left behind considerable quantities of arms.

The battle east of the Orne mouth fluctuated all day and was continued through the night with undiminished violence.

Famous Height 112 is still held by the Germans in the face of heavy enemy artillery and mortar fire and at Every German troops recaptured former positions in determined counter-thrusts. Fighting continued this morning with increased intensity with both sides throwing in fresh forces.

Also in the St. Lo area the American formations from the north and northeast launched concerted assaults on the city but were checked toward noon in front of the German positions a few kilometers north and northeast of the outskirts.

In the late evening hours, American tank formations and tank-borne infantry from the northeast charged against the numerically inferior German rearguard lines and broke into the heart of the city where embittered fighting developed during the night.

A simultaneous attempt by another strong tank formation to approach St. Lo from the west was repulsed with heavy losses to the attackers. According to reports available so far the British armies east of Orne lost 47 tanks while the Americans lost 19 at St. Lo yesterday.

1 BRITISH SHIP SET ABLAZE

Hit by German Torpedo Boats in Waters West of Fecamp

Domei

BERLIN, July 19.—In clashes with British motor torpedo-boats in the waters west of Fecamp two nights ago, German patrol boats scored hits on the enemy vessels and set ablaze one boat. The German boats suffered negligible damage.

Also off the Dalmatian coast on the same night, guns of a small German convoy repulsed an attack by three British gun-boats. German motor torpedo-boats shortly joined the fighting and damaged one British vessel before the enemy fled.

Commanded to Form Cabinet

General Kuniaki Koiso, left, Governor-General of Chosen, and Former Prime Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, who were commanded by the Throne on Thursday to form a new cabinet.

GERMANS DESTROY 113 ENEMY PLANES

Raiders Downed During Raids Over Kiel, Friedrichshafen And Western Zones

Domei

BERLIN, July 19.—Total losses suffered by the Anglo-American air formations in the course of the past 24 hours has increased to 113 including 74 four-engined bombers according to the latest figures.

Enemy losses in personnel thus amount to almost 800 men. Most of the planes were downed during the terror raids against Kiel and Friedrichshafen areas and over occupied western zones.

During the forenoon hours today, American bomber formations penetrating southwestern and central Germany in various groups ran up against fierce anti-aircraft defense and aerial combats developed over the Bavarian area.

Other American bomber groups also approached Munich from the west and south and air encounters were particularly heavy over the area south of the city. No reports of the results are yet available.

58 Raiders Downed

Domei

BERLIN, July 18.—A total of 58 American aircraft including 43 four-engined bombers have been shot down so far today over the Reich territory, according to the latest supplementary figures.

In addition, numerous badly damaged enemy planes were forced to make landings in neutral territory. Four planes fleeing over the Reich frontier were also destroyed.

With complete reports from the German air defense posts, this figure is expected to increase still further.

American terror formations which early this morning entered southern Germany were split up by German fighters in the northern forefield of the Alps.

Intercepting one American wave over Lake Starnberg near Munich, the German defenders almost instantaneously brought down 32 enemy machines including 31 four-engined bombers while another group was engaged in violent battle over the area between Munich and Lake Constance.

25 U.S. Planes Lost

Domei

LISBON, July 19.—The loss of 18 bombers and seven fighters during the American raid on German territory today was admitted by the headquarters of the American air force in London, according to a London dispatch.

Denmark-Reich Pact Signed

Domei

BERLIN, July 16.—The usual quarterly negotiations between Denmark and Germany concerning the exchange of goods between the two countries have just been concluded whereby considerably increased amounts of raw materials for the textile industry, iron and steel goods as well as chemicals and artificial manure will be imported from Germany, the Danish Foreign Ministry announced today, according to a Copenhagen dispatch.

U.S. General Killed

Domei

LISBON, July 18.—The death of Brigadier-General Don F. Pratt, Deputy Commander of the U.S. 101st Air-Borne Division, on the first day of the invasion on Normandy was announced today by the headquarters of General Dwight Eisenhower. Pratt, aged 52, was in a transport glider which crashed against a tree in the dark, killing or wounding the whole crew.

CHIANG-RED ACCORD VIEWED AS DISTANT

Chungking Spokesman Admits Anticipated Progress in Talks Not Realized

Domei

LISBON, July 20.—Concerning negotiations going on between the Chungking and Yenan regimes for settlement of the differences between the Chungking Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party, Liang Han-tsao, Chungking Publicity Minister publicly stated on July 19 that they were not making the measure of progress which had been anticipated at the time the talks were initiated, according to a Chungking dispatch.

This statement puts in mind, according to observers here, the remarks of Chou En-lai, leader of the Yenan regime, made on July 1 about the continued existence of divergences between the proposals of the Kuomintang for reconciliation between the organization and the Communist Party and the measures for bringing the two organizations together as proposed by the Communist Party.

Publicity Minister Liang's statement confirms the general impression that formidable obstacles still stand in the way of the negotiations which are being conducted by Lin Tsou-han for the Communist Party.

Honan, Hupei Regimes Purged

Domei

CANTON, July 20.—Drastic changes in the organization of the Honan and Hupei provincial governments have been effected by Chungking under the resolution recently adopted by the Executive Yuan of the Chungking regime at its 669th session called to decide on action to be taken against the leaders of the two provincial governments whose negligence of duties was the root-cause of the defeat of the Chungking forces in the continental operations carried on by the Japanese Forces.

The changes, according to a report sent out by the Chung Ying News Agency on July 18, included the dismissal of Li Tsai-chi, chairman of the Honan provincial government, appointment of Liu Mou-en in his place, dismissal of General Chen Cheng, chairman of the Hopei provincial government and all the higher officials under him, and appointment of Wang Tung-yuan as the new head of the government.

SPAIN-U.S. FORM AIR PACT

Commercial Planes Allowed to Land In Spanish Territory

Domei

LISBON, July 17—Following the agreement reached on July 13 with the Spanish Government permitting the landing on Spanish territory of American commercial planes, three representatives of American commercial airlines today arrived in Madrid, according to a Madrid dispatch.

It is learned that the representatives will confer with the Spanish authorities and work out further details to supplement the agreement.

Marseilles Poor Aided

Domei

BERLIN, July 19.—In order to ease the extremely difficult food situation caused by the Anglo-American bombing of Marseilles, the German army distributed free to the poor population 15,000 bread rations baked in the army bakeries. This large-scale relief action was gratefully accepted by the people and it stands in sharp contrast to the measures effected by the anti-Axis troops that landed in France, whose first action was to drastically cut the bread rations.

NIPPON UNITS BLAST 18 ANTI-AXIS PLANES RAIDING YAP, ROTA

All Air Attacks Violently Repulsed—3 Others Shot Down At Bougainville Island

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, July 20.—Anti-Axis air units yesterday made two abortive raids on Yap Island. In the first assault a formation of 16 B-24 bombers appeared but were repulsed by Japanese fighter planes which damaged 12 of the invaders. Another formation of 11 B-24's carried out the second raid. On this occasion, the Japanese fighter planes damaged six raiders. In these aerial battles, one Japanese plane self-blasted.

Meanwhile, a total of 60 enemy fighters and bombers attempted to attack Rota Island but Japanese Forces on the spot violently repulsed them. No damage was sustained by our side.

Three enemy B-24's appeared over Chichijima Island yesterday. Damage on our side was negligible.

Down 3 Enemy Planes
Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, July 20.—Japanese Forces on Bougainville Island shot down three enemy planes in an engagement with 40 enemy fighters and bombers which on July 17 made a futile attack on the island. No damage on our side was reported.

An attempted attack by five enemy deck-planes against Madura Island, Java, was completely smashed by the Japanese Forces stationed there. No damage was done to our side.

Menoekwari Attack Fails
Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, July 20.—A group of 20 enemy planes attacked Menoekwari, New Guinea Island, on July 18 but their attack was unsuccessful. No damage was caused to our side.

6 SOVIET PLANES DOWNED OVER KARELIAN SECTOR

Several Red Army Offensives Near Lake Ladoga Repulsed With Heavy Casualties

Domei

BERLIN, July 19.—German and Finnish bomber formations escorted by fighters again raided Soviet supply communications in the Aeyraepaeae area on the Karelian Front. Finnish fighters downed six Soviet planes during the night and again today German and Finnish low-level raiders continued their operations against the same targets.

Although no new fighting took place in the area west of the Karelian Front during the last 24 hours, with the exception of few weak Soviet attacks which were warded off, Soviet pressure was strongest northwest of Lake Ladoga between Loimolajaervi and the northern side of Lojaervi. Several Soviet thrusts were repulsed and considerable losses were inflicted upon the attackers.

In the direction of Porajaervi, Finnish troops withdrew to the west.

CIVIL RULE INSTITUTED

Military Administration Over North France, Belgium Is Replaced

Domei

BERLIN, July 19.—The military administration in Belgium and northern France which was headed by General von Falkenhausen was replaced by a civil administration by decree of the Fuehrer on July 13 and the powers handed over to the new civil administrators from Falkenhausen yesterday at Brussels.

The civil administration will be under the management of the Reich commissar for occupied zones of Belgium and northern France. Gauleiter Grohe was appointed for this post, but the civil commissar under direct command of the Reich commissar will be in charge of administration.

The headquarters of the military commander has thus been abolished with this new change, but these rights will in the future be safeguarded by the commander of the armed forces in Belgium and northern France. Infantry General Grase has been appointed to this task.

His Majesty Receives Cosme's Credentials At Palace Audience

His Majesty the Emperor graciously received in audience Henri Cosme, French Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary when the latter proceeded to the Imperial Palace to present his credentials on Thursday. Accompanied by Itsuo Goto, Master of Ceremonies, Ambassador Cosme, with nine members of his staff, left the French Embassy in Azabu at 10 a.m. in an automobile sent by the Imperial Household Department and entered the Imperial Palace through the main entrance at Nijubashi. His Imperial Majesty, attended upon by Admiral Saburo Hyakutake, Grand Chamberlain and other members of the Imperial retinue, entered the Phoenix Hall at 10:30 a.m. and, in the presence of Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, granted an audience to the new French Ambassador to Tokyo. The Ambassador reverently stepped forward and spoke of his appointment and then presented his credentials. His Imperial Majesty was pleased to hand the credentials to Foreign Minister Shigemitsu and granted gracious words to the French Ambassador. Following the ceremony, Ambassador and Madame Cosme and members of the ambassadorial staff and their wives proceeded to the Paulownia Hall where they were received in audience by Her Majesty the Empress.

OUR TROOPS BLAST AIRFIELD AT PALEL

13 Parked Planes, Ground Facilities at Base Blown Up In Surprise-Attacks

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

INDIAN FRONT, July 18.—Thirteen enemy machines parked on Palel airfield were completely blasted by the Inoue Unit on the night of July 3, and the Japanese Unit commanded by Special Sergeant-Major Yamada which went into action in the vicinity of the same airfield on the night of July 6, set ablaze the enemy's barracks, arms stores and fuel depots.

Despite torrential rain, devastating battles are being waged in the Palel area. The Japanese are increasing their pressure on the enemy troops who are putting up stiff resistance.

Japanese Units which had advanced to the area northwest of Palel planned to destroy the enemy planes at the Palel airfield. These planes were carrying out repeated daylight aerial attacks against the Japanese Ground Forces. Captain Inoue and 15 others were ordered to blast the enemy machines at the airfield, and Special Sergeant-Major Yamada and eight others, to smash the enemy ground establishments in the vicinity of the airfield.

The Inoue Unit equipped with hand-grenades, and other explosives left the base on the night of July 1. Next day, the members of the Inoue Unit hid themselves in a sector south of Palel and on July 3 reached a point southwest of the airdrome. Reconnoitering the enemy position, they patiently awaited the arrival of night. Taking advantage of the bright moonlight, the Inoue Unit, divided into three groups, broke through the barbed-wire entanglements surrounding the airfield. Thirteen enemy machines were found parked on the ground. Determined to blast them, the Japanese soldiers approached their objectives, stealthily crawling over the ground. Under the command of Captain Inoue who ordered his men to be cautious, they immediately set to work when they reached the planes. The Japanese attached bombs to the vital parts of the aircraft.

Thunderous explosions broke the stillness of night and the enemy machines were blasted to bits. The Unit Commander and his men safely returned to their base.

The Yamada Unit carrying explosives and bombs, left its position on July 2 and reached the area south of Palel on July 4. The enemy who had been already surprise-attacked by the Inoue Unit was keeping a strict watch in anticipation of another assault. Waiting for a chance to act, the men of the Yamada Unit took shelter in the area northwest of Palel on July 5 and the next day. Subsequently, while reconnoitering the enemy position Special Sergeant-Major Yamada and his men found the enemy barracks, arms stores and fuel depots on a nearby hill.

GEN. KUNIAKI KOISO AND ADMIRAL YONAI WILL FORM CABINET

His Majesty Commands Army And Navy Leaders to Cooperate in Forming Government

TOJO RESIGNS HIS POST

Infusion of New Spirit Aimed in Cabinet Change in Keeping With Stringent Times

His Majesty the Emperor was gracious enough to summon General Kuniaki Koiso, Governor-General of Chosen, and former Prime Minister, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, to the Imperial Palace at 5:10 p.m. on Thursday, when His Imperial Majesty commanded them to cooperate in organizing a new Cabinet.

Upon the receipt of this gracious Imperial command General Koiso and Admiral Yonai respectfully accepted it and answered to the Throne that they would be glad, if His Imperial Majesty would be gracious enough to give them time to select the members of a new Cabinet.

On their retirement from the Imperial Palace, General Koiso and Admiral Yonai without delay started their task of organizing their Cabinet.

The headquarters for organizing a new Cabinet was at once established in the Tokyo Office of the Government-General of Chosen in Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

General Kuniaki Koiso, Governor-General of Chosen, born in Yamagata Prefecture in 1880, graduated from the Military Academy and was appointed sub-lieutenant in 1901. After serving successively as commander of the 51st Infantry Regiment, Director of the General Affairs Section of the Army Aviation Headquarters, a departmental chief of the Army General Staff, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, Vice-Minister of War, Chief-of-Staff of the Kwantung Army in 1932, Commander of the Fifth Division in 1934. He was appointed Commander of the Chosen Army in 1935. In 1937 he was promoted to a full general and was placed on the retired list in 1938.

In 1939, he was appointed Overseas Minister in the Hiranuma Cabinet and in 1940, the same in the Yonai Cabinet. Subsequently, he was appointed Governor-General of Chosen.

Tojo Cabinet Resigns

The Tojo Cabinet Tuesday resigned en bloc, according to the communique issued by the Board of Information Thursday to infuse new vigor into the administration in keeping with the stringent times.

The communique of the Board of Information said:

"Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the Government, in close unity with the Imperial Headquarters, had made every effort to prosecute the war to a successful consummation. In view of the emergency times marking the decisive phase of the war, the Government keenly felt the urgency of renovating the public mind and prosecuting the war with added strength. It sought widely for suitable men to strengthen the Cabinet and made every other effort toward the same end but it was unable to achieve this aim. Thus, the Government became persuaded that it was best to carry out a resignation of the Cabinet en bloc. Prime Minister Tojo, accordingly collected the resignations of the members of his Cabinet and at 11:40 a.m. Tuesday repaired to the Palace to present them to His Imperial Majesty.

"That affairs have come to such a pass under a state of decisive war is a matter over which we are filled with awe and trepidation that it has troubled the Throne and over which we must apologize to the 100,000,000 people of this country who are, on and behind the firing lines, fighting for ultimate victory. At the same time we hope that a strong Cabinet would quickly emerge to prosecute the war to a glorious consummation."

On Tuesday, Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, was ordered to wait upon His Majesty the Emperor to be consulted on the question of the head of the Cabinet to succeed the Tojo Cabinet. The same evening, Marquis Kido called a meeting at the Imperial Palace of Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, Admiral Keisuke Okada, Koki Hirota, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, General Nobuyuki Abe and Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, all former Prime Ministers, and Yoshimichi Hara, President of the Privy Council, and asked for their views on the matter.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY MEETS AT CHICAGO

Truman May Team With F.D.R.; Byrd Throws Hat in Ring To Run for President

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 19.—The 1944 Democratic National Convention in Chicago opened today at 11:30 a.m. attended by 1,176 representatives from all the states with the latest indication for the vice-presidential choice pointing to Senator Harry S. Truman from Missouri, according to a Chicago dispatch.

Reports said that Truman is gaining added support for the Vice-Presidency. Although President Roosevelt's assured nomination for a fourth term is slated for Thursday afternoon, the vice-presidential race is still a heated one.

It was, however, disclosed that Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia has consented to a proposal of anti-New Deal southerners that his name be placed for the nomination of presidency and under the circumstances Roosevelt's renomination will not be unanimous. Eight Southern States have already endorsed Byrd for the presidential nomination.

The President in his letter to Senator Samuel Jackson of Indiana, who probably will be chosen chairman of the convention, urged the renomination of Henry Wallace as his running mate on the Democratic ticket, but the United Press said that there are indications that Roosevelt looks with favor on Truman if Vice-President Wallace should be rejected by the convention.

Meanwhile, James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, Director of the Office of War Mobilization, today abandoned his informal candidacy for the Democratic Vice-President nomination at the convention made in the form of a letter to Senator Burnet R. Maybank of South Carolina.

The convention which is scheduled for three days was opened by Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago with a welcoming address which the Associated Press said sounded more like a nominating speech for the President than of greeting.

Vice-President Wallace himself arrived in town today to lead the fight for his renomination. He said that he came to Chicago to join the Iowa delegation and not as Vice-President. He furthermore declared that he intended to make a speech for Roosevelt if the opportunity presented itself.

The Democratic National Committee, meanwhile, announced today that Roosevelt will address the convention by radio on Thursday night and that the nomination of candidates will take place on Thursday afternoon.

The convention today will organize and select officers and tonight the delegates will hear the keynote address by Governor Robert Kerr of Oklahoma and speeches by Robert Hannegan, chairman of the convention, and Mrs. Charles W. Kelley, director of the Democratic Committee for Women.

NIGHT ACTIVITIES OF V-1 OVER ENGLAND INCREASE

Greater in Scale Than in Previous Weeks—Explosive Power Seen Improved

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 19.—German flying bomb activity over Southern England including the London area during hours of darkness is presently on a greater scale than experienced for several weeks and is causing immense damage and numerous casualties, according to a Reuter dispatch from London.

The report added that the bom[illegible] of London and Sou[illegible] E[illegible] continued also after d[illegible] today.

Neutral observers quoting competent British quarters said that the bombs used by the Germans are of improved design because their explosive strength is considerably greater than that of the bombs used at first.

They added that the actual danger of the German V-1 could no longer be hushed as it was impossible to keep secret the fact that all endeavors to find an effective defensive weapon thus far has been in vain.

General Bernard Montgomery's latest declaration in which he said that he was hoping that Germany would be defeated this year and emphasized that events were taking a more favorable course than hoped for was received rather coolly in England as he had failed to mention the German V-1.

Hitler Hails Franco

Domei

BERLIN, July 19.—The Fuehrer sent a cordially worded congratulatory telegram to General Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief of State, on the occasion of the Spanish National Day yesterday.

FRENCH LOATHE DE GAULLE

Farmers in Invasion Zone Despise Anti-Axis Leaders

Domei

GENEVA, July 19.—Reporting on the attitude of the French civilian population in the invasion zone, The Sunday Times, London, reported that its special correspondent in the British sector of the invasion zone had the occasion to speak to French farmers. These had declared quite frankly that they did not like General Charles de Gaulle, head of the French Committee for National Liberation, or any other anti-Axis leader.

There were even many of them who actually loathe De Gaulle because he is a leftist. In their opinion, the anti-Axis is not at all justified in condemning Marshal Philippe Petain, French Chief of State, because under the present circumstances the Marshal is the only "anchor" for the French people.

SOVIET ARMAMENT HIT BY LUFTWAFFE

32 Tanks, 12 Guns Destroyed Or Damaged in East Front; 57 Planes Shot Down

Domei

BERLIN, July 19.—German battleplane formations operating over the main fighting areas of the Eastern Front near Slozsov, Grodno and Pochka either destroyed or severely damaged 32 Soviet tanks yesterday and 12 heavy guns. In addition some ferries were sunk and several auxiliary bridges were either destroyed by direct bomb hits or wrecked.

German fighters in joint action with the flak artillery downed altogether 57 Soviet planes while four German planes failed to return.

The main focal points of yesterday's fighting in the central sector were in the areas east and north of Brest-Litovsk and Grodno and north of Vilna.

While Soviet thrusts east of Brest-Litovsk were successfully warded off, Soviet armored units pushed through to the west farther north of Brest-Litovsk and reached the railway line connecting Brest-Litovsk and Bialystok where embittered fighting is in progress between these forces and German rear-guards. Tense battle continued all night and flared up to full violence early this morning.

Lengthy panzer engagements developed last evening north and northwest of Grodno in the course of which German fighting groups succeeded in advancing deeply into the flank of the strong Soviet attack wedges inflicting heavy casualties. According to reports the Soviets lost 17 tanks in addition to nine more tanks, four guns and over 200 vehicles.

Soviet Push Stopped

In the Vilna area, German armored units battered against three Soviet rifle divisions and tearing open the lines pushed through deep into Soviet positions. Soviet forces were chased off in two directions and extraordinarily high losses were inflicted upon them. Hurriedly brought up new Soviet formations collapsed before the fire of the German lines.

Hard and fluctuating battle raged in the southern sector where the Red Army is mobilizing all available forces and material on the broad front in the Lawow area while east of the upper Bug, German troops are waging heavy battles with the Soviet forces which broke through westward.

Soviet advance and repeated attempts to break through were stemmed yesterday halfway between Tarnopol and Lawow and renewed Soviet attempts to gain ground farther west along the railway leading from Brody to Lawow were also frustrated by embittered German defense units. In this battle zone alone, the Soviets lost 431 tanks within the past five days.

West of Kovel, the Soviets although throwing in immense reserves are meeting strong resistance in the battle which is still raging with full fury.

On the northern wing of the vast battle area, the fighting was marked by stiffened German resistance. In the lake country south of Dvina, German defenders repeatedly scored defensive successes against the attacking Red Army units. Soviet attacks supported by tanks collapsed on both sides of the Opotschka. At some places where breaches were made, fighting is still going on.

Between Dvinsk and Osrov, German disengagement movements for consolidating a new frontline in the central sector were continued with the Soviets pressing sharply.

Stalin-De Gaulle Messages

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 19.—Premier Josef Stalin of the Soviet Union is reported to have exchanged messages with General Charles de Gaulle, Chief of the Algiers regime, according to the Tass News Agency.

ENEMY'S PROGRESS IN EUROPE IS SLOW

Indicates Quantity Alone Not Enough to Cope With His Desperate Situation

Domei

BERLIN, July 19.—The results so far achieved by the Anglo-American large-scale attacks along the Normandy coast prove that quantity alone is not sufficient to cope with quality, declares Martin Hallensleben, D.N.B. military commentator.

"Forty-four days have passed," Mr. Hallensleben states, "since General Dwight Eisenhower started his great amphibian operation which was meant to bring about a complete turn in the war situation in favor of the Anglo-Americans. Today, it is still impossible to survey a period of military operations in western Europe which is just as long as the whole campaign against France in 1940. Such comparison, indeed, is not to the advantage of Eisenhower.

"It confirms, however, the truth of the German conception that in a war waged on several fronts, it is wise to give ground on one of these fronts in order to enable the concentration of sufficiently strong forces on the most important battlefields."

"In 1940," he continues, "Germany had succeeded within 44 days in deciding the campaign against a coalition which at that time claimed to be the strongest military Power of the Continent. In 1944, the Anglo-Americans although concentrating the strength of two world empires did not succeed in the same period in achieving at least a partial success enabling them to bring about a sort of a preliminary decision.

"How is the military situation today after 44 days of the invasion? After costly and bitter fighting, requiring by far more troops than originally planned to be employed in the first phase of the invasion, General Bernard Montgomery's army group is pressed together in a coastal sector whose narrowness dictates every move. Each operative plan by Eisenhower had been greatly restricted by the Germans such as the localization of the first phase of the invasion, the prevention of cooperation with Lieutenant General George Patton's army forces and, finally, inflicting such heavy losses on Montgomery's forces that they have to be permanently reinforced from contingents which Eisenhower had meant for other tasks."

"There is no doubt," Mr. Hallensleben points out, "that Field-Marshal Gert von Rundstedt has created the fundament for his successor, Field-Marshal Gunther von Kluge, on which the Germans can now operate with full liberty.

"The latest development of the fighting east of the Orne in the area of Esquay, Noyers, Vender and bases on the Cotentin Peninsula such as St. Lo and Lessay indicates that Eisenhower, in realizing the impossibility of a quick break-through, has completely changed his plan. Montgomery now had to adopt a war to grab every inch of ground. The quantity of war material used by him is to make up for the German advantages in terrain and the better fighter morale of the German soldiers. It is doubtful, however, whether the Anglo-Americans in this way will achieve a success which so far had been denied to them.

"Concerning the enemy claim that his early victory is certain, we only recall the difference of the situation between the summer of 1939, just before the war broke out, and today. Such comparison shows that such enemy speculations belong into the realm of illusions. At that time Germany's enemies were standing in the east at Schneidemuehl and in the west at the Rhine. Today, the [illegible]ation is utterly different.

It is not disclosing a secret to say that the forces of Germany and her Allies, particularly as regards the technical side of this war, will soon appear in a strength which will completely change the whole war situation. Though now the German one-man torpedo is a complete surprise to the enemy, it will be hardly worth mentioning compared with the further surprises Germany has in store for the enemy."

TALKS ON RUBBER PLANNED

U.S. Mission to Meet British, Dutch Officials in London

Domei

LISBON, July 18.—The U.S. State Department has accepted the invitation to send officials to meet the officials of Britain and the exile Dutch Government to engage in exploratory talks concerning the crude and synthetic rubber problem, according to a Washington dispatch.

Although the meeting is still in its planning stage, the State Department expects to send O. F. Haley, Chief of the Commodities Division, to London during the latter part of this month accompanied by W. Phillips from his staff and by a group of advisers from the American rubber industry and other Government members.

Presents Credentials

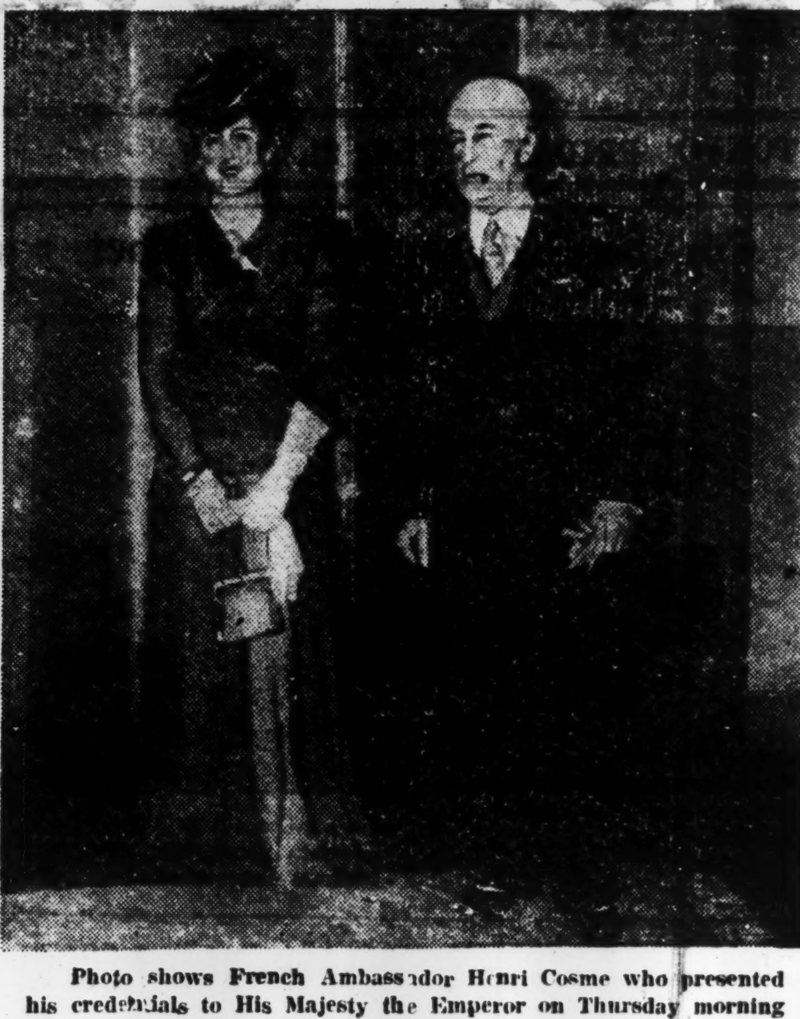

Photo shows French Ambassador Henri Cosme who presented his credentials to His Majesty the Emperor on Thursday morning and Madame Cosme.

FIGHTING IS FURIOUS ON LIGURIAN COAST

Germans Shift Positions to Northern Bank of Arno; Ancona On Adriatic Evacuated

Domei

BERLIN, July 19.—Focal point of the fighting in central Italy was on the Ligurian coast, on both wings of the Liverno sector and Ancona on the Adriatic coast.

On the Adriatic coast, Polish rebel troops supported by British tank units increased pressure and the fighting extending into the night but German rearguards supported by heavy gun reinforcements hammered the British tanks and put a number of them out of commission.

Southwest of Ancona the enemy with strong tank forces attacked on the narrow front and achieved a major dent after having suffered heavy casualties and the loss of 18 tanks. Toward evening, German defenders after completely destroying the harbor facilities and according to fixed plans evacuated Ancona and withdrew the line behind the Eseno sector north of the town from where all nocturnal attacks were repulsed by heavy gunfire and inflicted severe losses.

In the Arrezo sector on both sides of the Tiber the fighting abated somewhat toward evening, but strong concentrations of reserves in the Monteviarci sector indicates a large-scale offensive shortly.

On the Ligurian coastal sector, due to the heavy losses suffered on the previous day south and southeast of Liverno, the enemy refrained from any attacks yesterday.

In the meantime, German forces continued their disengagement movements and withdrew to the northern bank of the Arno River from where all enemy attacks were repulsed.

WILHELMSTRASSE BLASTS EISENHOWER'S STATEMENT

Domei

BERLIN, July 18.—The declaration of General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Invasion Forces, to the effect that the inhabitants of the French maquis (wild lands) and the francs-tireurs (guerillas) fighting on French territory were to be declared as regular troops, is described by the Wilhelmstrasse as complete nonsense.

This problem, it was pointed out, must be looked upon from two points of view. On the one hand, Articles 1 and 2 of The Hague Land War Regulations had unmistakably stipulated who were combatants and who were not.

On the other hand, even if The Hague Land War Regulations did not exist, the German-French armistice agreement would leave no doubt that the Reich had been authorized by the French Government to treat as francs-tireurs the armed Frenchmen who attack the Germans.

In Item 10, paragraph 3 of the armistice agreement, the French Government obliged itself to prohibit French nationals from using arms against Germany, and authorized the Reich to treat as francs-tireurs those who would act on the contrary. Therefore, it was pointed out, attacks by French nationals against the Germans was a criminal act which would be punished with death.

U.S. CHINA AIR FORCE ALTERS ITS TACTICS

Now Operate in Small Groups Of Fighters—Anxiety to Minimize Losses Seen Cause

By J. TSUTSUMI

Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, July 18.—A marked change has come over the fighting method of the United States army air force in China since the Japanese Army Air Force in China began its offensive against enemy air bases.

The Americans are now apparently frantically endeavoring to secure supplies and adjust the bases in the hinterland after a series of miserable defeats at the hands of Japanese airmen but, on the other hand, they are still continuing their guerilla operations from their advanced bases.

In these guerilla operations, however, a marked change has become lately noticeable. Up to about last year the enemy frequently used to attack in mixed formations of bombers and fighters in broad daylight but since early this year, ever since the Japanese launched their air offensive, it has become quite rare for the enemy to come in the daytime. They have been operating in small groups of fighters loaded with small bombs or confining their bomber attacks to mere disturbance of our fear at night, without resorting to any of the regular, large-scale attacks. This change is ascribed to the American anxiety to confine their losses to the minimum but at the same time their mortal fear of Japanese airmen can also be perceived in it. The enemy still has enough strength to attack in mixed formations of bombers and fighters but in the present state of their psychology such an action is out of the question.

Even their up-to-date fighters are fearful of being intercepted by the efficient Japanese fighters and can operate only in the latter's absence, fleeing at the sight of them by taking advantage of scattered clouds. The sight of a Japanese fighter unit is enough to make them abandon their project. The Japanese are now searching out these timid Americans to destroy them to the last plane.

ROOSEVELT TO VISIT ROME

Plans to Call On Pope; Taylor Makes Preparations

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 18.—President Roosevelt is scheduled to visit Rome, according to information from American circles in the Holy City.

Myron Taylor, Roosevelt's personal representative to the Vatican, has already been making preparations for the U.S. President's reception.

It is being emphasized that Roosevelt, in view of the fact that the votes of the Catholics in America will be a decisive factor in the coming presidential elections, is placing great stress on his intended call on the head of the Catholic World.

It is also reported that Pope Pius XII has agreed to Roosevelt's visit because he will be furnished with an opportunity to outline before the U.S. President his concern regarding the Bolshevization of Europe and Italy and the Soviet-Polish issue.

FOE PAYING DEARLY IN NORMANDY AREA

Montgomery Avoiding Second 'Battle of Flanders', Says Lieut.-Gen. Dittmar

Domei

BERLIN, July 18.—The enemy in Normandy up to the present has obtained no more than local successes for which he has had to pay very serious losses, stated Lieutenant-General Dittmar, German radio commentator, in today's broadcast on the military situation.

Whatever advance the enemy has been able to make thus far has been opposed by just as many setbacks, since heavy fighting has been going on for days and weeks for the same villages, hamlets and forests, he emphasized.

Much of the fighting resembles that of the first World War, going on in the form of stationary struggles in craters and ruins for small stretches of trenches, forests and for heights which have become the sites of some of the most embittered fighting, such as Heights 112 and 51, continued the commentator.

"It is no wonder that the enemy has cause to recall the word 'Pashendale' which, to the British, means 'numberless mistakes in leadership and strategy,'" he declared. "It is needless to emphasize that British General Bernard Montgomery will do everything to avoid a second 'Battle of Flanders' in Normandy. He will attempt to further increase his number of men and materials to get out of the present deadlock, and by so doing, will try to convince the people that with these increased numbers, he will eventually succeed in exhausting the German defensive strength."

"This calculation on the part of the enemy, however, seems too simple to be successful under the circumstances," the commentator pointed out. "Though the numerical superiority of the enemy in the air makes it very difficult for the German forces on the Western Front, these German soldiers are well provided with both morale and material to cope with the situation. With the appearance of new weapons, too, the possibilities of the enemy in Normandy have further been narrowed down. The more the enemy tries to increase his strength on the battlefield, the smaller his chances will become.

"Therefore, it seems quite natural that the Anglo-Americans today are looking toward the Eastern Front and expecting the Soviets to secure a military success. Such being the case, the center of gravity seems again to have shifted to the east."

EXILE POLES PROVOKED

Protest Against Naming of Vilna Capital of Lithuanian Soviet

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 18.—While British political quarters were expressing apprehensions that the Polish-Soviet conflict will take on a new aspect with the approaching of the Red Army to the former Polish border, Stalin's order of the day in connection with the capture of Vilna declared the city as the capital of Lithuanian-Soviet which provoked the exile Polish regime to make a special statement yesterday to the effect that "without the agreement of the parties concerned, all territorial changes created during the war will not be recognized by our Government."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

July 19

Heavy V-1 fire is continued on London and its outskirts.

In the Normandy area, the enemy after violent air attacks and drum-fire lasting several hours launched a big attack east of the Orne. Although he suffered severe losses, he succeeded in breaking into our positions where he was checked, however, after losing 40 tanks during our counter-attacks. Southwest of Caen all enemy attacks were repulsed.

In the St. Lo area, too, there was embittered fighting yesterday, and while all enemy attacks there were repulsed during the day, the enemy in the evening hours entered the city with tanks. Furious street fighting is now raging in the town. The enemy lost 22 planes in aerial combats while two more were destroyed on the ground.

In mopping-up operations in the French area, 70 terrorists were killed.

In Italy, the enemy continued his big attack from the coast of the Ligurian Sea to Arezzo as well as in the Adriatic coastal sector. While south and southeast of Leghorn all enemy attacks were repelled, our troops stationed in the east withdrew during the fighting to the northern bank of the Arno. Major enemy attacks in the area on both sides of Poggibonsi and west of Arezzo were unsuccessful.

Southwest of Ancona, the enemy with strong tank forces attacked on a narrow front and achieved a major dent after having suffered severe casualties. The severe fighting in which the enemy lost 18 tanks increased in intensity toward the evening hours. The completely destroyed harbor of Ancona was, therefore, evacuated and the front withdrawn behind the Eseno sector immediately north of Ancona.

On the Eastern Front, the big defensive battle is being continued on the entire front between Galicia and Lake Peipus. In the southern sector, the intensity of the enemy attacks has increased especially east of the upper Bug. Here, heavy fighting is raging with the Soviets attacking in the direction of Lemberg. Since July 14, altogether 131 Soviet tanks were destroyed in this sector.

West of Kovel, the Soviets renewed their attacks, and heavy fighting is in progress there while on the western bank of the Njemen, our troops smashed the forces which had crossed the river near Grodno and Olita. All enemy attacks northwest of Vilna were repulsed.

In the lake district south of the Dvina, our troops offered strong resistance to the continuously attacking Soviets. North of the Dvina up to Lake Peipus, attacks of major Soviet forces were repelled and nere the enemy lost numerous tanks while the fighting for some dents is still in progress. Battleplane formations destroyed a number of Soviet tanks, guns and hundreds of vehicles. In aerial combats, 57 enemy aircraft were downed.

Strong American bomber formations attacked the Baltic area causing damage and casualties especially in the residential quarters in Kiel. Another enemy bomber formation attacked southern Germany. Last night the enemy made minor attacks in the Cologne area, Ruhr district and Berlin. In all these attacks, the enemy lost 89 aircraft including 69 four-engined bombers. The 4th Storm Group of the 3rd Fighter Squadron under the command of Captain Moritz accounted for 49 four-engined bombers.

REASON FOR VISIT BARED

Mrs. Chiang in Brazil to Be Treated for Nervous Ailment

Domei

LISBON, July 18.—Madame Chiang Kai-shek went to Rio de Janeiro to undergo treatment for a severe case of nettle rashes due to nervous exhaustion which was already apparent during the time of the Cairo Conference at the beginning of this year, the Chungking Ambassador to Brazil announced today, according to a Rio de Janeiro dispatch.

Her physicians had advised her to go to Brazil where she [illegible] be treated by Brazilian and American physicia[illegible] at present she is to see [illegible], the envoy added.

HUGE U.S. EXPLOSION CAUSES 350 DEATHS

Nearly Whole Ammunition Town of Port Chicago Wiped Out—Cause Unknown

Domei

LISBON, July 19.—The death toll from the nation's worst wartime explosion which nearly wiped out the whole naval ammunition depot town of Port Chicago near San Francisco has risen to approximately 350, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

Official sources estimated the toll included 200 to 250 enlisted naval men, nine naval officers, 70 maritime commission seamen, 36 members of the navy coastguard crews and three civilian workers in addition to numerous other deaths which were impossible to ascertain.

Count of the dead was difficult because the explosions were so terrific they killed without leaving a trace of identification. Only four bodies had been recovered last night.

Navy and Federal Bureau of Investigation agents were on hand to investigate the cause, but the devastation left little to investigate. "There are no close survivors to give evidence of what happened," said one investigator.

The two vessels which had exploded were the 10,000-ton Quinault Victory and the 7,500-ton liberty ship Bryant. It is estimated that the monetary loss will run into many millions of dollars.

SPAIN WANTS COOPERATION

Falangists Wish to Make Nation Strong, Emphasizes Franco

Domei

MADRID, July 17.—Simultaneously with the announcement of the elections of the Falangist Party, General Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief of State, in his speech before the National Council of the Party today declared that, in principle, Spain was not opposed to international cooperation.

He stressed his conviction, however, that every country should solve its own national problems independently. Pointing out that many people abroad still had false notions about Falangist Spain, Franco emphasized that the Falangists wished to make Spain a strong and virile nation but that they did not harbor any bellicose intentions.

Swiss Territory Violated

Domei

ZURICH, July 16.—A lone airplane of unknown nationality last night invaded Swiss territory over Zurich causing an air alarm to be sounded northeast of Olten Einsedrin and Chure, and again this morning 20 to 30 planes entered Splugen on the northeastern border of Switzerland whereupon the anti-aircraft defense went into action and one American bomber was forced to land at Dubendorf, the Swiss Government officially announced today.

K.K. IRISU SHOKAI TOKYO

Gibt ihre neuen Geschaeftsanschriften bekannt

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All Korrespondenz wird an das Hauptbuero oder Tokyo Central P.O. Box 52 erbeten.

Notice of Amalgamation

Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo K.K. under date of July 21 has taken over and assumed all the assets and liabilities of Konishi Yakuhin K.K. and Radium Seiyaku K.K., the two firms having been thereby dissolved. The amalgamated company is determined to carry out its part in the expansion of the nation's industrial power by combining the full strength and capacity of the three companies.

TAKEDA YAKUHIN KOGYO K.K.
27, Dosyomati Nityome, Higasiku, Osaka, Nippon
KONISHI YAKUHIN K.K.
9, Hontyo Nityome, Nihonbasiku, Tokyo, Nippon
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MATSUNAMI TALKS ON CABINET CHANGE

More Reshuffle in Higher Officials of State, Noted Imperial Academy Member Says

The enemy may circulate malignant propaganda regarding the resignation of the Tojo Cabinet but a change of the Cabinet in this country means a mere reshuffle in the higher officials of the State who have been in power during the pleasure of His Majesty the Emperor and the unity of the nation is not a whit affected thereby, since the people's lives and all that they have are dedicated solely to His Imperial Majesty, Dr. Nichiro Matsunami, a professor emeritus at Tokyo Imperial University and a member of the Imperial Academy, declared Thursday on hearing the report of the Cabinet resignation.

Dr. Matsunami said:

"I am extremely sorry to hear that General Tojo has decided to go, especially at a time like this. Personally, I would have wished that he would have remained until the end of the war. But a change there is to be and there is no help for it. Fortunately, in this country, the Imperial House stands serene and transcending all vicissitudes of political winds. Under its aegis the people are firmly united and their lives and all that they have are dedicated to its cause.

"I am convinced that a new Cabinet that will be succeeded will strongly lead the people on to the final victory. In my conversations with my foreign friends I have always explained, when asked why there are so frequent changes of Cabinet: 'True, political changes are frequent in Japan but there have always been good reasons for them. A political change in Japan, however, is entirely different in nature from that in another country. For nearly 3,000 years the Imperial Lineage has existed unbroken. The national polity with the Imperial House at the pivotal center is immutable and everlasting regardless of the political situation. A change of the Prime Minister, after all, is merely a change of the highest official of the realm.'

"This is no mere explanation reserved for foreigners. It is the true picture of our national polity. The enemy will no doubt seize this occasion to spread malignant propaganda regarding the resignation of the Tojo Cabinet but we needn't heed it at all. The 100,000,000 people of Japan are united as one man with the Imperial House at the center and all individual efforts will be integrated into one vast fighting strength to overthrow the enemy."

CHINA WILL FOLLOW JAPAN

Chinese Military Attache Pays Tribute to Heroes of Saipan

To bring about final victory in the current war, China is determined to go through thick and thin with Japan, declared Lieutenant-General Wang Wei-han, Military Attache to the Chinese Embassy in Japan, who called upon Colonel Shuitsu Matsumura, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, at the War Ministry on Wednesday morning. Expressing profound regret over the heroic death of the Japanese officers and men on Saipan Island and at the same time, paying high tribute to the loyalty and bravery of the Japanese Forces, Lieutenant-General Wang further said, "My countrymen would rather die for the cause of Greater East Asia, following in the footsteps of the Japanese Forces and residents on Saipan Island, than live as slaves under the oppression of the Anglo-American yoke. We, the Chinese, are determined to cooperate with the Japanese, heart and soul, in their effort to bring about final victory."

Army Aviators Graduate

Graduation exercises for those finishing the course at the Tachiarai Army Youth Aviation School and the students consigned there by the Military Aviation Department were held on Thursday morning. The presentation of prizes offered by the Inspector-General of Military Aviation also took place.

To See President Wang

Chen Chung-pu, chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, accompanied by Wu Kwang-chi, adviser to the same government, arrived at Fukuoka Wednesday afternoon and left for Tokyo at 8:30 p.m. They have come to inquire after the progress of Wang Ching-wei, President of the Chinese Republic, who is now recuperating from an illness.

Decoux Leaves for Dalat

Domei

HANOI, July 20.—Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, left here for the summer quarters of the Government-General at Dalat yesterday afternoon. He was accompanied by the chief secretariat.

A Gift for the Fuehrer

Shown above is Dempu Takuno, president of the Dai Nippon Shimbun and well-known artist, on Thursday, handing to German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer a beautiful tea bowl as a gift to Fuehrer Adolf Hitler from Mitsuru Toyama, noted patriot. The tea bowl, in light blue, is the work of Dohachi, master of the early Meiji Era. Mr. Toyama hopes that the art of tea drinking may be appreciated by the German leader.

BA HAN STRESSES ASIA BROTHERHOOD

Voices Burma's War Resolve In Responding to Laurel's Welcome Speech

Domei

MANILA, July 19.—In the course of an address in response to President Jose P. Laurel's welcome speech during the Malacanan dinner party held yesterday evening in honor of the Burmese Special Research Commission, Dr. Ba Han declared that the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has proved the belief that the national progress of one country is made at the expense of another is a mistaken conception.

Defining the mission of the visiting party, Dr. Ba Han said that the tour is being made to implement the basic principles of the five-point Joint Declaration enunciated at the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations in Tokyo.

"The principle of co-prosperity and co-existence now being pursued by the Asiatic nations is something living and dynamic," Dr. Ba Han declared, adding, "A strong Burma means a strong Japan. Burma is fighting at the vanguard of the War of Greater East Asia and she is determined to fight to the last not only for the emancipation of Burma but also for that of all Asia."

Continuing, he said, "There is one thing that the present war has brought about, namely, it has aroused in all Asians the consciousness of their common brotherhood."

Thanks President Laurel

On behalf of the Burmese Mission, Dr. Ba Han thanked President Laurel for the welcome extended to the mission by the Government of the Philippine Republic. He said that the hospitable manner in which they had been received had been "far beyond our expectations." Dr. Ba Han further expressed gratification over the fact that in Japan, China, and Manchoukuo they had also been received "more like brothers than mere visitors."

In his welcome address President Laurel assured the visitors that all facilities for the prosecution of their work was at their disposal and the Filipino people consider the mission also as one of goodwill.

The dinner party was marked with cordiality among the representatives of the Philippines, Japan and Burma.

Meanwhile, the scientific, industrial, and educational phases of Philippine life were observed at first hand today by the Burmese visitors during the course of a tour of the representative institutions in Manila and its suburbs.

Accompanied by the members of the Inter-Ministry Joint Committee, the visitors left their headquarters at the Manila Hotel at 9:30 a.m. proceeding to the Agricultural Experimental Station of the Bureau of Plant Industry where they were shown various improved techniques of farm cultivation as well as the rice and other food crops grown here. The research group was later taken to the Tabacalera Cigar and Cigarette Factory.

Visits Supreme Court

The visitors were then taken to the highest Filipino Tribunal in session presided over by Judge Jose Yulo, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who recently toured Japan and Manchoukuo as a member of the Philippine Gratitude Mission.

This afternoon, the Burmese officials had their first contact with Philippine medical science and technology when they visited the Philippine General Hospital and the Institute of Science and Technology. Officials of both institutions acquainted the Burmese group with the various activities being carried out in order to accelerate the progress of science and technology in the Philippines.

The Burmese visitors wound up today's inspection tour when they visited the University of the Philippines, the highest educational institution in the Philippines.

MANCHOU FARMERS INCREASING OUTPUT

Good Weather Promises Bumper Crops This Year; Labor Service Corps Active

Domei

HSINKING, July 19.—As a result of ideal weather conditions, bumper crops are expected throughout Manchoukuo for this year. To date there is already assurance of the attainment of more than 10 per cent increase in crops for granary districts at Kirin, Pinchiang, Peian and Lungchiang.

Furthermore, in various provinces in southern and central Manchoukuo, unprecedented crops are expected which will probably top all records for the past few years. Although northern and western Manchoukuo were hit by draught recently, this section made a rapid recovery. All in all, it is expected that the total crops for Manchoukuo will top all records.

In Manchoukuo, weather conditions together with weeding operations during the summer months are of vital importance as it results in an increase or a decrease of crops by 20 to 30 per cent. In the past, one of the biggest problems the Manchoukuo farmers had to contend with was farm labor during the summer harvest season.

Heretofore, they were forced to rely on coolies from North China, but with the execution of the National Labor Service Corps system from last year, outstanding results were scored. This corps is one vital reason for last year's bumper crop. With this system entering its second year, further strides are being made and splendid results attained in weeding operations. Furthermore, the Volunteer Labor Service Corps which was created last year, is also attaining good results by contributing their share in weeding operations.

Thus, Manchoukuo which hitherto relied on emigrant coolie labor, is now carrying out a planned mobilized labor system, stabilizing labor not only in the agricultural but also in the mining and industrial fields.

Attesting to the success of the Manchoukuo labor policy, the crops this year are secure and stable not only because of favorable weather but also because of the unprecedented labor organization. The success of Manchoukuo's labor organization was also brought out in the marketing, the figures for market crops last year being four to five per cent higher than the estimates.

With further improvements incorporated in this year's agricultural program, record crops are expected this year. It is recalled that last year Manchoukuo sent more than the scheduled quantity of foodstuffs to Japan, indicating its unlimited potentialities as a supply base.

Manchoukuo leaders confidently declare that Manchoukuo will again come through this year with an ample supply of foodstuffs for Japan to strengthen the fighting power of Greater East Asia's leader nation.

RURAL LIFE SHOWN IN NEW DRAMA HIT

Simple Study of Farmer's Wife Reveals Strength of Nation in Wartime

The nation's dramatic front today is seething with activity though little heralded by the press as in the past. With the closing of the capital's leading playhouses, the center of theatrical activity has shifted to rural theaters and open air performances for the factory workers. The drama has become a medium through which strength and joy are imparted to the hard working masses behind the front.

Not only has the center of dramatic activity shifted to production centers but the dramatic themes have also undergone new changes. Playwrights concentrate on subjects that will give courage and new stimulus to the nation. Performers pick historical or contemporary works that will vividly bring out the strength of the Japanese people.

One such production was "Doto" (Surging Waves) given last month at the Kokumin Shingekijo at Tsukiji portraying the life of Dr. Kitasato whose contribution to medical science as discoverer of diphtheria anti-toxin is hailed the world over. This month the critics are unanimous in their decision in praising the simple but penetrating study of a rural life entitled "Oriki-san" given by the Bungaku-za troupe at the same theater.

Farmer's Wife Portrayed

As the title indicates, the play revolves around Oriki-san. Oriki-san is a farmer's wife, and like the wheat and the trees about her, was born of the soil. Her suntanned face and calloused hands speak eloquently of days of toil. Rain or shine, wind or storm, her fields of grain and vegetables receive her benevolent care.

She has many sons at the front serving their country. It is for them, Oriki-san says, that she is working so hard, and she will continue to do so until her sturdy legs fail to carry her to the fields.

Like her ancestors before her, Oriki-san remains unbothered by the madly racing and surging progress of mankind. Though she has not had much education, villagers far and near seek her advice and her friendly and philosophical counsel, though simply worded, far transcend in scope that of her city brothers and sisters.

She has an all-consuming passion for work and is able to work miracles with her small piece of ground. She is up before dawn and leaves the fields long after the sun has set.

"More foodstuff, eh?" Oriki-san says with a smile. "Well, I'll get up that much earlier and work that much harder." The soil is honest, she says as she sends a fond glance over her thriving farm. Seed it, tend it, and the rice and vegetables are sure to grow, she says. Since she was old enough to lift a hoe, Oriki-san has been in the fields. She should know, for she has already lived 64 long but full years during which she has reaped harvests which surpassed all reason and knotty mathematical calculations.

Yes, Oriki-san is just a simple farmer, an infinitesimal part of the class to which she belongs which, while composing the greater part of Japan's population and shouldering the lion's share of the nation's burden of existence, remains modestly in the background. Multiply her by millions, and you have a picture of the vanguard and backbone of the Japanese nation. It is she, and those like her, who have made Japan self-sufficient and powerful.

In Northern Japan

The play unfolds on Oriki-san's farm among the hills of Shinano in northern Japan upon which Masao Todo, a Navy officer, stumbles during a hiking trip in that region when he loses his way. The discovery of this entrancing character soon captivates his whole interest and imagination and fully compensates him for his plight.

The play picks up momentum as new characters and new situations enter into the scene, and moves at a swift pace until toward the end when, like a sudden summer tempest, the climax is reached through a clever intermingling of emotional heights and down-to-earth humor.

The fine performance of the Bunka-za troupe is especially excelled on the part of Miss Mitsue Suzuki who takes the role of Oriki-san.

Japanese Fleet Awaiting Right Moment To Smash Foe, Says Admiral Takahashi

The Imperial Japanese Combined Fleet awaits the right opportunity to strike and the entire nation, both military and civilian, must plunge into the task of increasing the country's fighting power, said Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, member of the Yushukai, when interviewed by Domei.

"Our profound respects go to the gallant heroes of Saipan Island and our prayers are offered for the peaceful repose of the heroic spirits. The people of Japan, determined to defend the nation at the sacrifice of their lives, are standing at the threshold of a decisive war.

"When the enemy dared thrust into the inner circle of our defense in the South Pacific, I thought that a most opportune chance had been presented to annihilate the enemy's combined fleet. However, the enemy has landed on Saipan and is stretching out towards Tinian, Omiyajima, Yiojima and others. The entire nation wondered why our Combined Fleet did not positively challenge the enemy. The time has not yet arrived, however, for the Japanese Combined Fleet to strike at the enemy as desired by the people. It is the lull before the storm.

"The enemy has thrust so deep into the inner circle of our South Pacific defenses that he cannot now withdraw. The time will surely come when the enemy will become worried over the uncanny silence maintained by the Japanese Fleet. The enemy, solidifying its land bases in the inner Pacific, seeks to advance north and west of Saipan. Taiwan and Ryukyu Islands lie to the north while on the west are the Philippines.

"The enemy will also resort to ideological warfare. The people of Japan must remain perfectly composed and, manifesting the real Japanese spirit, each one must do the utmost at his post in a united charge against the enemy."

NANKING EULOGIZES HEROISM AT SAIPAN

Japanese Loyalty and Strategic Gains Will Bring Ultimate Success, Says Lin

Domei

NANKING, July 19.—On report of the heroic Japanese last stand at Saipan Island, Lin Pai-sheng, Publicity Minister of the National Government of China, today, issued the following verbal statement expressing his heartfelt admiration for the loyalty so gloriously displayed by the Japanese soldiers in their terrific struggle against overwhelming odds:

"Such sacrificing spirit as was manifested by the Japanese on Saipan is a clear expression of the supreme loyalty of the Japanese soldiers and people and cannot be discussed in the same breath with the gain or loss of an island or a sector. We express our profound respect to this true loyalty that transcends even death.

"Chungking and Washington are now frantically engaged in false propaganda, with Chiang Kai-shek, especially, trying his utmost to camouflage the miserable failures of his forces along the Peking-Hankow and the Canton-Hankow railways by playing up the Saipan development.

"In swift and economical operations, Japan captured the American bases in the Pacific at the outset of the war and then, immediately shifted from an offensive to defensive tactics . . . a strategy of awaiting the exhaustion of the U.S. expeditionary forces. The United States, on the other hand, has chosen what military experts term as the most difficult advance road to Japan.

"Although the Americans have now succeeded in occupying one area it is madness for them to continue expending its military resources to attack distant places, a move which is strategically taboo. One victory or defeat does not determine the result of an entire operation.

"The fact that the Japanese soldiers are absolutely superior to the American troops on quality was well demonstrated at Attu and Saipan. This bravery and fighting spirit of the Japanese is traditional. This factor together with the already acquired strategic superiority has firmly laid Japan's foundation for carrying on the war to a favorable decision.

"Simultaneously with expressing our deep emotion over the gallantry and bravery of our Japanese ally, we hereby pledge firmly that China will redouble her efforts to carry through the objective of her participation in the present conflict."

Make Stirring Vow

Domei

SHANGHAI, July 19.—Prayers were offered for the heroes of Saipan and vows made to avenge the loss of the island at noon today at the various Japanese Naval Corps and other connected bodies. When the news of the Saipan invasion was received by the men of the Japanese Fleet in China waters they redoubled their determination to crush the enemy.

MENGCHIANG'S BUDGET IS SET AT ¥1,111,717,000

Need to Up Production, Bolster Defense Results in Increase of Expenditure

Domei

KALGAN, July 19.—It is learned that the Committee of Financial Measures convened here yesterday and fixed the total amount of funds required for the Government of Mengchiang during the fiscal year 1944-45 at ¥1,111,717,000. The sum thus set is three times as much as the amount raised last year which was ¥378,600,000.

The funds will cover public expenditures, industrial funds and foreign investments. The last item, however, does not include commercial funds covering governmental purchase of agricultural products and other items.

The increase in the required amount of funds resulted from the urgent need to increase the mineral and foodstuff production, the consolidation of Mengchiang's defense system, and the maintenance of public order.

It was further revealed that of the necessary sum Japan, Manchoukuo and North China will invest ¥189,997,000.

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SCHEDULE FOR THE 1944 SESSION

Tokyo Session July 24—29

Date July	Week	1st Hour 9:00 — 9:40	2nd Hour 9:50 — 10:30	3rd Hour 10:40 — 11:20	4th Hour 11:30 — 12:10	Special Events
24	Mon.	Opening Address Minister of Education Minister of Dai Toa		Study of Japan and Japanese Dr. Y. Negishi		
25	Tue.	Solution of Chinese Incident and Characteristics Prof. A. Goto		New Doctrine for Asiatic People Mr. K. Matsumoto	Japanese Dancing Prof. H. Tanabe	
26	Wed.	Japanese Art of Music Prof. H. Tanabe		Unification Through Creativeness Dr. Victor Frene		
27	Thu.	Medical Science for To-morrow Prof. Y. Inagawa		*Future of Hunan Culture and Nipponism Mr. H. Minakawa		*A survey of Japanese Art. Dr. J. Harada at Imperial Household Art Museum 2:00—4:00 P.M.
28	Fri.	What is Aiki Budo? Mr. I. Koizumi	The future Traffic of the "Greater East Asia" Mr. J. Takaku	Japanese Tea Cult Prof. Y. Isono	True Meaning of Art of Flower Arrangement Prof. Isono	
29	Sat.	Universe and Life Mr. H. Minakawa	Great way of Kannawara and the World Mr. H. Minakawa	Purpose of Life Mr. H. Minakawa	Foundation for Eternal Expansion of a Nation Mr. H. Minakawa	

SCHEDULE FOR THE 1944 SESSION

Karuizawa Session Aug. 7—12

Date Aug.	Week	1st Hour 9:00 — 9:40	2nd Hour 9:50 — 10:30	3rd Hour 10:40 — 11:20	4th Hour 11:30 — 12:10	Special Events
7	Mon.	Opening Address K. Nakamura	Study of Japan and Japanese Dr. Y. Negishi	Purpose of War General S. Araki		
8	Tue.		Study of Japan and Japanese Dr. Y. Negishi	Ukiyoe Prof. S. Mihara		
9	Wed.	What is Aiki Budo? Mr. I. Koizumi		Medical Science for To-morrow Prof. Y. Inagawa	What in the Controlled Economy? Dr. I. Ayuzawa	
10	Thu.	Medical Science for To-morrow Prof. Y. Inagawa	Japanese Music Prof. H. Tanabe.	Japanese Dancing Prof. H. Tanabe		Musical Entertainment at 4 p.m. Karuizawa Kaikan
11	Fri.	Comparative Study of Oriental and Occidental Music Prof. H. Tanabe	Cultural Work of Philippine Marquis Y. Tokugawa	Analysis of Chungking Burocrats Prof. A. Goto		
12	Sat.					

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1944

The Era of the Pacific

The speech which Vice-President Henry A. Wallace delivered in Seattle on July 10 upon his return from his visit to Chungking by way of Soviet Asia deserves to be remembered as an historical document. Its permanent value lies not in its intrinsic merit, which is absolutely nil, but in the fact that it constitutes one of the most outspoken expressions of American imperialism ever uttered by a person in high official position in the United States.

Although the speech was addressed to the American people, it deserves to be carefully studied by the whole world, for it reveals what the United States has in mind as to the treatment to be accorded to the world. And because it was addressed to the American people, it is relatively free from the hypocrisy and cant which clothe most American pronouncements for foreign consumption and reveals the true ambitions of the United States in all their naked ugliness.

Wallace advances the view that a new "era of the Pacific" is dawning, a view which few would dispute. But he goes on to give this new Pacific era a special interpretation, holding that it offers an opportunity for an expanded unfolding of the "manifest destiny" of the United States. Impressed by what he saw of the truly remarkable recent economic development of Soviet Asia, Wallace declares that here is a field for unlimited American capitalistic penetration. Already, he reports, the Lend-Lease arrangement has succeeded in opening the way for American goods and machinery, particularly American producers' goods. These should be followed by an increasing flood of more American goods for American profit, he infers. It can be no mere coincidence that at the very time Wallace was thus surveying the prospects for American economic penetration into Soviet Asia, Eric Johnson, president of the American Chamber of Commerce, was making a similar survey of Soviet Europe. A concerted American economic offensive on the Soviet Union from both the east and west is thus disclosed as a definite American objective.

China offers an even greater field for future American imperialism, according to Wallace. Here is a country which, with even greater resources and population than the Soviet Union, is, unlike the latter, incapable of developing herself economically by her own efforts. Although China offers a tempting prospect for American goods, American technical guidance, and American capital, the United States must take active and positive measures of direction and control before these prospects can be realized, he contends.

Thus, while keeping China under American control, the United States would have the opportunity to unload upon China not merely producers' goods as in the case of Soviet Asia but a wide range of more profit-yielding consumers' goods as well on the presumption that China would be kept a predominantly agricultural country.

This American economic invasion of both Soviet Asia and China would nourish a tremendous boom on the American Pacific coast, particularly in the Northwest. It will bring to the American people "full production, jobs for our boys who come home, and peacetime jobs for those who are now employed".

It is this last statement of Wallace which furnishes the key to his astounding disclosure of America's ambitious imperialistic dreams. American economic penetration of Soviet Asia and China is for the purpose of benefitting America. Not the equitable development of the world for the welfare of all mankind but the exploitation of the world for the benefit of Americans is the dominating motive.

The New Deal, of which Wallace was one of the chief advocates, failed to solve America's economic ills, so much so that the Administration today tries to conceal it under a blanket of silence. Fortunately for the Administration, the abnormal wartime boom has helped to hide the failure of the New Deal by giving American economy a temporary shot in the arm. But obviously its effect cannot be lasting. How to escape a return to the pre-war depression when the war finally ends is the terrifying obsession of the Americans.

Wallace thereupon advocates the imperialistic exploitation of Soviet Asia and China. Then full production can be maintained, jobs will be available for the returning soldiers, and workers in the temporary war industries can be shifted to the production of goods which will be dumped abroad.

As America in her historic past solved all her economic problems by the simple expedient of expanding ever westward over a virgin continent, now that she has reached the limit of development on that continent she proposes to continue the expansion across the Pacific. As the American West yielded bonanza profits to the Americans in the past, the countries across the Pacific are now to be exploited for the benefit of the Americans in the future. This is America's "manifest destiny", says Wallace. This is the American conception of the "era of the Pacific".

Of course, Wallace's scheme will not succeed. The Soviet leaders are not so foolish as to come out on the short end of the deal. The people of China will not so readily fall dupe to the machinations of Wallace as the few misguided traitors at Chungking. And Japan stands in the way with her military might and with her program, collaborated in by all the free nations of East Asia, for the economic development of all regions on terms of equal accessibility for the benefit of all.

But America's imperialistic ambitions stand revealed. Wallace's speech is a significant contribution to the American doctrine of "manifest destiny", the significance of which will not be lost on the intended victims.

A Year Ago Today

July 21, 1943

The world's largest floating dock with a 50,000 capacity at the Seleter Naval Station, Singapore, which was sunk by the British navy before the fall of Singapore, has been successfully refloated by the Japanese Navy. This mammoth dock was built in England in 1928 and was towed to Singapore the following year. The dock has a total length of 855 feet with an outer breadth of 172 feet and an inner breadth of 130 feet and a height of 75 feet. It displaces 120,000 tons and weights itself 20,000 tons.

* * *

At the River Rogue plant of the Ford Motor Car Company, 2,500 workers engaged in manufacturing airplane motors went on strike today.

* * *

German high-speed boats sank two enemy destroyers and one 3,000-ton merchantman and torpedoed a medium-sized merchant ship in Sicilian waters, the Italian High Command announced today.

* * *

Due to shortage of laborers in the British coal mines, British Labor Secretary Ernest Bevin announced that even boys of 16 years of age will have to be employed in order to meet the demands for the coal during the current year.

* * *

The famine in Bengal growing more critical with cases of deaths from starvation mounting each day, the provincial government of Bengal held an emergency meeting to discuss measures to cope with this appalling conditions. It was decided that the provincial government of Bengal would demand the Indian Government to increase its food rations to that province.

* * *

Due to the acute dearth of tin in the United States, paper containers are being used as oil "cans" in place of the usual tin containers.

Fruits of Wisdom

He who expects men to be always as good as their beliefs, indulges a groundless hope; and he who expects men to be always as bad as their beliefs, vexes himself with a needless fear.—J. S. Keiffer.

* * *

The training of children is a profession, where we must know how to lose time in order to gain it.—Rousseau.

CHUNGKING—YENAN UNDERSTANDING

Any Agreement Reached Would Only Be of Temporary Nature

By **KENICHI HATANO**
(From the Contemporary Japan)

Part I

Quite recently, newspaper dispatches indicated that some sort of working compromise has been effected between Chungking and Yenan. Although no authentic information is available about such a compromise, it may be surmised that the Chungking Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party, being alarmed at the adverse turn in the war development, have possibly agreed to present a joint front against Japan from the military point of view only.

It is more than unlikely that Yenan will give up its political program to lend its whole-hearted support to the materialization of the political objective of Chungking in its sphere of influence. The Chinese Communist Party may have come to terms with the Chungking Kuomintang to facilitate the prosecution of hostilities as a separate command on the one hand and take such precautions as would check the occurring of clashes between the troops of either set-up on the other. The question is whether the Chungking-Yenan difference could be so patched up as to nullify their long-standing mutual antagonism. Judged from the past events since the outbreak of the China Affair, it seems scarcely possible that a teamwork between the Chungking Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party could be effected.

Not very long ago, Henry Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, arrived in Chungking to discuss various problems connected with the joint prosecution of war. Before his arrival, conferences between the key leaders of Chungking and Yenan were held, and it was gathered from press reports that an understanding was reached between the two factions to bury the hatchet for the duration of the war, so to say. Inasmuch as the reported understanding was timed to take place just before the coming of Henry Wallace, it may be said that the American Government had a hand in it, especially when President Roosevelt, following the stabilization of the Nanking Government, had bring about a rapprochement between Chungking and Yenan to prolong the continuance of Sino-Japanese hostilities.

Dr. Owen Lattimore was purposely sent by him to make an attempt to harmonize Yenan's relations with Chungking, an attempt which, however, ended in a failure. Among other things, the task left unfinished by Dr. Lattimore must have been tackled by Henry Wallace, especially when the former accompanied the latter as his adviser. It will not be irrational to assert that any understanding to be reached between Chungking and Yenan can only be a temporary expediency, and that it cannot solve the chronic antagonism between them.

Rift Widens

As a matter of course, Chungking and Yenan ought to have settled their differences when the China Affair developed into a long-drawn-out armed conflict. Not only they failed to do so, but their troops clashed from time to time making the rift all the more unpatchable.

When the Comintern organization was dissolved in May of last year, Mao Tse-tung, leader of the Chinese Communist Party, in a statement, though supporting the dissolution, announced that the party would continue to strive for attaining its objective maintaining an independent position. In other words, the dissolution of the Comintern did not make any difference insofar as the stand of the Chinese Communist Party was concerned. On the other hand, the aforesaid announcement made by Mao Tse-tung disclosed to what extent the Communist Party was resolved to sustain its political power independently of Chungking.

No sooner had the Comintern been disbanded than General Chiang Kai-shek thought that Yenan could be compelled to recast its political outlook. Immediately, he executed measures to make Yenan submit to Chungking—measures which boomeranged creating fresh discord between the two set-ups. Since then Yenan has been taking every care not to fall in the political trap of Chungking. In view of this fact, an understanding between them, even of a makeshift calibre, which is supposed to have been arrived at recently, cannot be of any perceptible benefit to Chungking.

There are several anti-Communist organizations, including a chapter of the Blue Shirts Society, at Sian in Shensi Province charged with the duty of preventing the infiltration of the activities of the Chinese Communist Party from the region of Shensi, Kansu and Ninghsia Provinces, the sphere of influence of Yenan, into the adjacent Chungking-controlled areas. On receipt of the news of the disbandment of the Comintern, these anti-Communist organizations under the leadership of Chang Tiao-fei, chief of the special service section of the Blue Shirts Society, launched a campaign advocating the dissolution of the Chinese Communist Party.

On June 12, 1943, at a conference jointly sponsored by the anti-Communist organizations and the cultural body of Sian a resolution moved by Chang Tiao-fei demanding the liquidation of the Communist Party was adopted unanimously. On July 6, handbills containing the declaration that the dissolution of the Communist Party was the will of the Chinese people were dropped on Shensi, Kansu and Ninghsia Provinces from airplanes. At the same time, a telegram was sent to Mao Tse-tung pointing out that Communism died a natural death with the dissolution of the Comintern and urging him to dissolve the Communist Party and thereby restore the areas under its control to Chungking.

(To Be Concluded)

Bulwark of the North

Manchoukuo Is Carrying Out Its War Mission as East Asia's Continental Defense and Supply Base

By **WANG YUN-CHING**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Manchoukuo to Japan

Part I

The War of Greater East Asia is a war of arms as well as of construction. Without the consummation of this sacred campaign, it will be impossible to build up a bright Greater East Asia, still less to perfect the defense of Greater East Asia or to realize the independence of this domain. The peoples of Greater East Asia are, one and all, determined to fight to the bitter end for the glory of their emancipation and for the durable construction of the Common Prosperity Region of Greater East Asia.

That Manchoukuo's role is being brought into greater significance with the progress of the war is a matter of course, considering the significance and aim of the sacred campaign. This, however, will be better understood from a survey of the part she is playing, morally and materially, in the building up of Greater East Asia.

Manchoukuo is a State founded on moral principles. The country stands as the bulwark of the northern defense of Greater East Asia and is, at the same time, satisfactorily carrying on her mission in the war as a supply base. The steady growth of East Asia's power, both in fighting and construction, is striking terror into the hearts of the Anglo-Americans, for it is the key to victory. In this sense, the founding of Manchoukuo bears great significance in this war.

The establishment of this State marked the first stage in the carrying out of the ideal that inspired Japan's national founding—the ideal of enabling all the peoples to have each its proper status. It is a matter for congratulation that the founding of Manchoukuo has been an incentive to the birth of a number of independent States in Greater East Asia and that a powerful union among them is being integrated for the construction of the Common Prosperity Region.

Manchoukuo had its birth in the Manchurian Incident, which later developed into the China Affair, which, in turn, has culminated in the present War of Greater East Asia. Manchoukuo, then, is a pioneer in the building up of Greater East Asia and the first tangible sign of the rise of the East Asiatic peoples.

Japan Gives Help

Thanks to Japan's constant fidelity and unselfish, brotherly help, we have experienced progress and expansion without any interruption and have built up a modern State in the short span of 12 years. No less tribute is due, however, to the Government and people of our country who have, true to the ideal that inspired our national founding, carried on grim, ceaseless toil during this time. What is that ideal? It is to realize racial concord founded on the inseparable ties binding Japan and Manchoukuo and to establish a world based on moral principles. It is analogous to the ideal embodied in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia which last autumn was proclaimed to the whole world. The War of Greater East Asia is a crusade to liberate the peoples of this region from oppression and to erect an order of concord and mutual prosperity among them. The ideal of racial concord is purely Oriental in spirit and stands in sharp contrast to the principle of the survival of the fittest or racial self-extermination. It is an ideal that must be practised by every nation of Greater East Asia.

Convinced of ultimate victory, Manchoukuo is concentrating on increasing the fighting power, particularly that of Japan. Under the iron structure of the Japan-Manchoukuo Joint Defense, our country is holding firm the northern defense so that the military campaign in the South may be conducted without hindrance. In this way Manchoukuo is contributing her share to the work of construction in the South in fulfilment of her role as a pioneer in the Common Prosperity Region of Greater East Asia.

Manchoukuo's basic economic policy is geared to the objective of setting up a high-geared defense State structure, in accordance with her national ideal, and of perfecting economic construction on a pre-arranged and controlled basis. This policy was intensified about the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. A review will now be made of our economic progress, which, for convenience' sake, will be divided into four stages.

Economy Was Feudalistic

Prior to the establishment of the country, Manchuria's economy was a feudalistic, colonial one, sacrificed on the altar of exploitation by the local warlords of China. Following the national founding, a basic policy was determined on a "Special Companies" system or the principle of "one company for one enterprise." This was the beginning of controlled economy in our country. The principle of "one company for one enterprise" has been somewhat modified in order to meet the needs of augmenting the fighting power in the current war, but it has, in the meantime, contributed remarkably to the industrial and economic development of Manchoukuo in particular and to the economic construction of Greater East Asia in general.

During the initial stage, stress was naturally laid on the groundwork, including adjustments. In our effort for self-sufficiency, we had, of necessity, to turn to Japan for help. As an instance, the bulk of the capital, materials, technique, and labor for our first Five-Year Industrial Development Plan, started in 1937, was furnished by Japan. The plan was inaugurated with a capital of ¥2,500,000,000, but was, due to the outbreak of the China Affair and other circumstances revised and enlarged, necessitating the increase of an outlay amounting to ¥6,700,000,000, most of which was supplied by Japan. Astounding success attended the plan. Also worthy of mention in connection with the plan is the establishment of the Manchuria Heavy Industries Development Company as a sequel to the commencement of work in Manchoukuo by the Nissan Company, of which Gisuke Ayukawa was the President.

The second stage was an era of Japan-Manchoukuo bloc economy which developed as a matter of course from the indivisible unity between the two countries. During this period, the firm establishment of a Japan-Manchoukuo joint defense economy was urgently required under the international situation then prevailing.

The third stage opened with the erection of the Japan-Manchoukuo-China economic sphere in the course of the China Affair.

Emergency Structure Set Up

Finally, with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the fourth stage arrived, bringing with it an urgent demand for the construction of the Common Prosperity Region of Greater East Asia. A wartime emergency economic structure was set up, under which we have been striving to lessen our demands on Japan for material resources. As for our economic policy to be pursued when the war is over, this will be dealt with at length later.

A few concrete instances of Manchoukuo's economic progress will be cited. To begin with, the national budget for the first year was ¥110,000,000. This year's budget is ¥3,990,000,000, nearly 40 times as great. Japan's investments in Manchoukuo in the first year were ¥940,000,000. They had increased to ¥6,400,000,000 in the tenth year.

As regards our trade, the bulk of it has been in agricultural produce, which amounts to about 70 per cent of the whole, while our trade relations have been confined almost exclusively to Japan and China. We expect, however, to be able to add finished goods to the list of our trade items and also to open up trade intercourse with the whole of Greater East Asia. Five or six years ago, 79 per cent of our trade was with Japan, 9 per cent with China, 4 per cent with the United States, 4 per cent with Germany, and 1 per cent with India. Even today Japan, of course, remains our largest trade connection, China taking a second place. In the meantime, there has been an increase in our economic interchange with other countries of the Common Prosperity Region, due to improvement in communication facilities.

Our national savings were ¥500,000,000 in 1939. Last year, they totaled ¥1,600,000,000. This year we hope to attain the ¥3,000,000,000 mark and to effect a positive mobilization of local capital.

Greater East Asia economy can be understood in its relation to the current war. The present article, however, will deal mainly with Manchoukuo's role in that economy.

Abounds in Resources

The Common Prosperity Region of Greater East Asia abounds in resources. A unified development of this region is what the enemy dreads most, as is seen in his desperate cry, "Don't give Japan time."

The northern portion of Greater East Asia is continental and the southern part oceanic. Manchoukuo, as has already been noted, stands as the support of the northern defense and is, at the same time, contributing to the work of construction in the South. What gives added importance to Manchoukuo in the present war is her heavy industry. The Soviet Union in the first year of her war with Germany almost seemed to face collapse before the sweeping onrush of the Reich army, but she has since rallied and been displaying tenacity and perseverance. The most important factor in the Soviet Union's recuperation is to be found in the heavy industry of the Ural region. In the light of this fact, Manchoukuo's heavy industry is to be rated as a mainspring of strength in the war.

Now for Manchoukuo's resources. It has iron-ore deposits of approximately 4,000,000,000 metric tons, the largest in Greater East Asia. Its coal deposits are about 27,000,000,000 metric tons, exceeded only by China's, although the output is larger than China's and second only to Japan's. Still, the production is not quite adequate to catch up with the rapid expansion of the munitions industry. Bituminous coal required for iron manufacturing is obtainable in abundance. So is aluminous shale, the raw material for aluminum needed for aircraft production. Limestone, soda ash, fluorspar, pitch-coke, etc., are obtainable in a large enough volume to fill the demand in full. These items are required in the aluminum industry. As for hydraulic power, an abundant supply is assured with the completion of the largest dam in the world. As regards agricultural crops, Manchoukuo has sufficient productive capacity to satisfy half the combined needs of Japan, Manchoukuo, and China.

Incidentally, among the important resources in the South are tin, rubber, and quinine, the production of which amounts to 66 per cent, 90 per cent, and 90 per cent respectively of the world output, and also oil. This gives substantial strength to the Common Prosperity Region as a whole.

An economic policy for Greater East Asia can be carried out successfully only through a unified development of the Japan-Manchoukuo-China economic sphere and the southern economic region. Due consideration, however, has to be given to geographical and industrial conditions. As for Manchoukuo, she shoulders the important mission of helping in the attainment of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs for Japan, Manchoukuo, and China on the one hand, and on the other of promoting the munitions industries in order to contribute to the expansion of Japan's fighting strength. In the meantime, Manchoukuo is bolstering her iron manufacturing industry by the importation of coal from North China.

(To Be Concluded)

SONGS FROM PRISON

By **MAHATMA GANDHI**

Awake, awake,
O thou who sleepest in sloth:

The thieves, the dissolute,
Keep watch at night,
So also do the saints who meditate on God,
Then why not thou?

Thy body is a hostelry,
Thy soul the traveller:

Brief is thy sojourn,
One night alone:
Then the day breaketh
And thou must forth again:

Keep good men's company,
Serve the Master,
Worship him:

Thus keeping vigil,
Thou shalt have bliss.

* * *

He who speaketh ill of me,
Is my true champion:

Unrequited worketh he my good,
Without reward he giveth me his aid in casting off my sin:

Very dear is he to me,
I pray thee, God, for blessings on him:

For he, even he,
In speaking ill of me
Is my true helper.

THE SPORT FELLOWS

By **LI PO**
(Translated by S. Obata)

You had a yellow steed,
Mine was white.
Their colors differed,
Our hearts were one.

We two gay blades of Lo-yang,
Rode the city street, side by side,
Flaunting our high head-gears gallantly
Our long swords glancing in the sun.
Each had a coat on, worth a thousand guilders;
Both were guests of the five princes.

Now you have fallen as a tiger falls in a trap-hole;
And suffer miserably as strong men must sometimes.
But when you, my comrade, are so distressed,
What avails me if I alone can flourish?

BIG INDUSTRIAL STRIDES REALIZED IN SOUTH

Full Utilization of Rich Resources Rapidly Pushed

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

The Japanese Government has already made good her promises to the native inhabitants by opening provincial assemblies in Macassar, Menado, Borneo and Lesser Sunda and municipal assemblies in the cities of Macassar, Menado, and Bandjermassin, thus giving shape to the variously voiced desires of the native populace.

And to further increase the war consciousness of the people and to enhance the spirit of wholehearted cooperation with Japan's great mission in Greater East Asia, assemblies have been held to discuss ways and means for its accomplishment. The following are some of the resolutions decided upon: (1) to build a new order in Greater East Asia, those people in position to lead must discard Anglo-American ideas and impress upon the native inhabitants the inherent duty of active participation in the construction of Greater East Asia; (2) existing ideas concerning manual labor should be changed and also participation of women should be encouraged; (3) the enforcement of war-time restrictions is strongly urged by decreasing consumer goods, and increasing the savings of the people.

Playing a vital part in the defense of this region, the native inhabitants have cooperated in the organization of the staff of the volunteer army, anti-air and marine guard service, the surveillance corps, and the labor service. In April of this year, the enlistment in the Bali Volunteer army was 15 times the prescribed number. In other regions, the volunteer defense army is growing daily in size and the earnestness with which the native youths are joining up is shown by an application made in blood by one of the volunteers. In a certain province, a local military administrator became a unit commander and organized the coast-guard and anti-espionage corps. And in practically every part of this region, the native inhabitants, with their keen eye sight and sound hearing, are acting as air-wardens.

In Celebes a special group is being trained for marine guard service. Moreover, with the rapid construction of ships in the southern shipyards, trained seamen have become necessary. Thus, at Macassar, a Seamen's Training Institute has been opened and selected youths from the entire administrative area are undergoing vigorous training. Already, thousands of graduates have gone into active transport service.

The number of local defense units, youth corps, labor service groups, women's societies in Borneo, Celebes, and the Lesser Sunda Islands are increasing rapidly and are actively engaged in various lines of war effort. In Bali, the Mother's Clubs have been organized, while in South Borneo and Bandjermassin, Women's Clubs have been started.

Surveys Made

The fleeing Dutch forces at the outbreak of the war destroyed the oil industry, equipments, roads and bridges. To rebuild a devastated area as well as to establish anew an economy of self-sufficiency was no easy task. The Dutch Indies Government had concentrated all their capital in Java, except the oil industry in South Borneo. The economy, as well as the political life of the native inhabitants of other areas than Java had been left in an almost primitive state. However, as soon as the Japanese Forces occupied the region, several hundred scholars and experts were dispatched from Japan to conduct investigations of mineral deposits, agricultural and marine products, electric power and other natural resources. According to their surveys, ways and means of development have been decided upon.

In South Borneo, with Balik Papan as the center, the oil industry is expanding daily. Diamond and coal mining as well as the production of mercury, manganese and iron have also been started. The lumber as well as the shipbuilding industry too is fast growing.

In Celebes, nickel, coal, sulphur, and copper are being mined while rice, cotton, and lumber production are being rapidly pushed. The salt refining, and the gathering of copra, and forestry products, are also being carried on. Other industrial products being manufactured include, cement, coke, sheet iron and tanned leather. In this area both electric power and gas are plentiful.

In the Lesser Sunda Islands, the production of cotton, rice and marine products are being increased daily. Shipbuilding is also being carried on. Self-sufficiency in food and other daily necessities as soap, copra oil, tooth brushes, sake and tobacco has been reached. The textile industry too is speedily taking shape as spinning machinery was imported from Japan last year, and the 1943 and 1944 cotton crops will soon be used for the spinning of cotton. The basic materials necessary for construction works such as bricks, cement, iron and lumber are also being produced in various places. The development of mining industry too is being carried on smoothly, especially, of diamond and nickel and the oil industry. The installation of complete equipment in the near future will make possible the manufacture of fireproof bricks, printer's ink, matches, cast iron goods, rubber goods, medical supplies, paper, caustic soda, etc. Electric plants are also being built. They also supply to the Greater East Asia Region minerals, and such raw materials as copra, cotton, hides, tannin, spices, lumber, salted fish and castor beans.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF U.S. MANPOWER PROBLEM

America Is Unable to Curb Degeneration of Womanhood

By **MITSUAKI KAKEHI**
(From the Contemporary Japan)

Part II

Since modern war is a veritable impact of civilizations, as some one rightly put it, and a conflict, more than anything else, between human resources, no belligerent country can shirk facing the problem of manpower; the difference, however, lies whether or not it can carry out the mobilization of its human resources to the fullest possible extent while successfully eliminating social and moral complications. The Anglo-Americans have never been successful in this respect, as shown by their record in the last World War. All the unbecoming practices introduced in the West, particularly in England, in the post-war years were attributed rightly or wrongly to the war. When visitors from the East saw young women indulging in smoking and drinking and other pleasures as men did, they were told that "during the war there was nothing, or very little, that women couldn't do, and didn't do, while men were away on the battlefields," having been called out to work for the country in such ways as driving ambulances and lorries and farm carts, working in munition factories, cultivating the fields, looking after cattle and horses, serving as bus conductors, railway porters and postwomen, and going out even to France "in a variety of uniforms." Under these circumstances it was explained that women naturally demanded the enjoyment of same comforts and pleasures as men.

Women Claim Equality

Speaking of the post-war practices, Sir Philip Gibbs, that brilliant British writer, wrote appreciatively of women's advance "in all affairs of life" in these words: "Something has happened to womanhood since the war. It goes on happening. . . It is quite clearly a rejection of women's subordinate status to men . . . and a claim to absolute equality in all affairs of life, intellectually, economically and morally. Indeed, what is happening in some countries of the world is the women's advance to leadership rather than mere equality, and this is most noticeable, I think, in English-speaking nations—the United States and the United Kingdom." What he considers as a claim to moral equality here might be taken not so much positively as negatively, and what is of particular interest is his statement that this tendency "is most noticeable . . in English-speaking nations—the United States and the United Kingdom." Perhaps here is something in Anglo-American individualism that calls for development of thinking along such a line. This is a question to be studied by sociologists and moralists. Needless to add that Britain's manpower situation today is as critical as that of America. According to an official statement, 3,250,000 women, that is 90 per cent of Britain's unmarried female population between 18 and 40, are already engaged in the work related to the Army and Navy, civil defense and essential industries.

Meanwhile, Japan is taking every possible step to eliminate developments which may undermine the best traditions of Japanese womanhood. Such a measure as the women's Volunteer Labor Service Corps on the basis of school alumnae, near-neighbor groups, or school classes, which is an almost exclusive measure for the mobilization of female labor in our country, will certainly prove to be the most effective protection against the process of degeneration as experienced by the English-speaking nations. School classes as groups under the leadership of their teachers working in factories, living in dormitories and attending classes in evening—classes, in some cases, not only in sciences but also in such womanly accomplishments as the flower arrangement and tea ceremony—have become valuable educational and social experiments. It may sound too leisurely to be wartime labor service. But if modern war consists, on the last analysis, in struggles between human resources, their conservation and utilization not merely physically but also morally must be a major item in far-seeing war planning. In this sense, Japanese experience in the present war will offer invaluable data for human engineering in time of war, as well as in that of peace. The question, however, is whether Western individualism and "democracy" are willing to scrutinize our efforts with a view to making important modifications in their basic principles.

(End)